

# The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908

No. 37

## Mr. Ames and the Administration of Timber Lands

The people of Alberta have had during the past week or so an opportunity of listening to a unique type of politician. Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P. for St. Antoine division of Montreal is a novelty in our public life in several important respects and, though he only entered Parliament at the last general election he has come to occupy a very distinct place there. In the first place he has the leisure and the means to give himself up to public pursuits. As such, may his title increase. It will mean much to Canada when we have a class of public men equivalent to that from which the statesmen of the past century in Great Britain have been for the most part recruited. The career of Mr. Gladstone suggests itself as the most conspicuous example of what can be accomplished by men who are in such a position as to be able to devote their lives to the service of the nation without having to take thought of how their course is likely to affect their own material interests. Other men of wealth who have entered our parliament have in nearly every case treated their political duties as side issues. Mr. Ames has made these his principal concern. Into them he has infused all the energy and thoroughness which he brought to his business.

Nor, as was to be expected, has he been content to follow along the beaten track. From the first he has adopted methods, which, however, much a person may criticize them, no one will deny have the merit of decided originality.

Whether his plan of giving a political address with the lights turned down and a series of magic lantern views thrown across the stage to illustrate what he is saying is effective or not, is a matter about which there will be a considerable difference of opinion. It is largely a question of personal taste. Some people undoubtedly will find it preferable to established campaigning methods. It is certainly a great deal better to have magic lantern views than either a prissy or a foolish speaker. But we cannot see how they can ever take the place of a man with a message who knows how to deliver it.

However, we cannot waste time in discussing the means which Mr. Ames took to get his material before the public. It was so voluminous that a journal of comment that is anxious to do justice to it may well shrink from the task. We can only take up the address on its most general lines.

In the first place we may say that we see no justification for attacks which are being made upon the member for St. Antoine on the ground that he is a member of the Manufacturers' Association and has done his part in trying to bleed the public by unjust protective duties. He has not been discussing the tariff but he has brought to the attention of the electors matters which in themselves are of such importance to the welfare of the country that they should be considered quite apart from other issues. What those who heard Mr. Ames are anxious to know is not, whether he is a protectionist or not, but whether the strong indiction which he made against the government in connection with the administration of our public domain is justified or not.

A proper answer can only be given after reading the Hansard report of the debates which occurred in the House of Commons last session when our visitor of this week brought his charges to the attention of parliament. A man who listened to Mr. Ames on Wednesday night and did not take the trouble to enquire what had been said in reply to him would naturally come to the conclusion that the affairs of the country have been in the hands of this administration.

as pretty a set of rascals as ever succeeded in getting into positions of responsibility and authority. If he reads the Hansard report with an open mind he will, however, find that the picture which Mr. Ames drew is not altogether a just one. The major portion of his address dealt with the administration of the timber lands of the Dominion and it is with this alone that we propose to deal today. The other features of the government's policy to which he referred have already been considered from time to time on this page and may be taken up again.

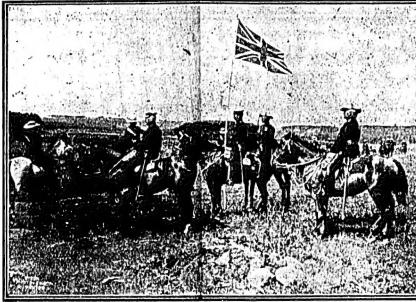
The indictment made of the government's timber administration was two-fold. The system that has been followed was a bad one and the way in which it was carried out was at least open to very grave suspicion, numerous instances being related where the audience was led to believe government agents had acted so that favored individuals would receive very large pecuniary advantages.

In referring to his address Mr. Ames referred to the extent of our timber resources. "The Government," he declared, "has permitted the major portion of these to pass from the state, mostly into the hands of speculators." This is a statement that has been made over and over again, but it is altogether incorrect. In the twelve years since Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to power it has sold 6500 miles of timber lands. Is this the major portion of our resources?

Look up the report of the Superintendent of Forestry for 1903. We find there an estimate made by Mr. Stewart, whom Mr. Ames quoted in support of some of his other statements, that the amount of merchantable timber on Dominion lands is 123,600 square miles. The proportion sold in twelve years is thus not very large. In the same report it is estimated that timber land can be cut over once every twenty years. If we are to trust Mr. Stewart's figures, it surely does not look as if there were much danger of our timber resources becoming exhausted, if we do not dispose of a larger proportion of them in the future than we have in the past twelve years.

But this would be, of course, no justification for giving away those 6500 square miles. Mr. Ames denounced in strong terms the wasteful and unreasonable system under which they had been administered. But what he did not tell his audience was that the system which he was denouncing was not adopted by this Government, but simply continued over from that which preceded it. The regulations that were in force when the transactions described by Mr. Ames took place were, in all important respects, the same as those which were adopted by the Conservative Government in 1889. He mentioned but one change, Mr. Sifton, he declared, had taken out the clause which made optional with the Government at the end of every year the renewal of the right to cut timber on a limit that had been purchased. Mr. Sifton explained this change very fully in his speech in the House of Commons debate. It was a purely formal clause, as anyone can see. Who would want to pay a high price for a timber limit, believing that at the end of the first year the government might cancel his right to cut timber there? It was generally understood among Canadian lumbermen that the clause would not be enforced. But when American lumbermen began to come in, this part of the regulations made them uneasy and deterred them from making intended investments. In deference to them the clause was taken out. The change, however, had no effect on the department's practice. The system remained in substance the same from 1889 to 1907. It may have been all wrong. The Government may have been open to criticism for not changing it sooner. But Mr. Ames should not have reported it as the contrivance of this administration.

## A Reminiscence of Col. Evans



The photograph reproduced above was taken two years ago in the Canadian Mounted Rifle Camp in Edmonton. The figure beside the flag is Col. T. D. B. Evans, C.B., the distinguished officer who was then in command of this military district, and who, unfortunately, died, as a result of stroke, last June. The country friends passed by Col. Evans in this part of the west received the news with the deepest regret.

Before 1889 there were many disputes in regard to the system of administering timber lands. The criticisms that are now being directed against the old Conservative Government were in connection with transactions which took place before that date. After the regulations of that year were passed, as anyone who has followed the course of Canadian politics knows, there was little discussion about timber limits until Mr. Ames came upon the scene. One exception was in the year 1894, when Mr. John Charlton, a Liberal member, registered an objection to the system in vogue. Hon. T. M. Daly was at that time the Canadian Minister of the Interior and the words which he used in reply to Mr. Charlton are of decided interest now as showing what the opinion of the Conservatives of that day was in respect to timber administration policy.

"I may say," said Mr. Daly, "for the information of the House that the Department of the Interior has sold the timber over which it has jurisdiction by public competition, and the public tenders are to be auction sale, it having been the opinion of the officers of the department in contra distinction to the views of the honorable gentleman who has last spoken, that better prices could be got by tender than by public auction."

That is definite enough. Here we have the system that the present government continued when it took office. Mr. Daly and other Conservative ministers found it satisfactory and their Liberal successors saw no good reason for altering it. Mr. Ames referred to case after case in which timber limits were secured at prices that he considered altogether inadequate. There may be differences of opinion as to whether prices were high or low. But this much at least should be made clear, that if a man secured a limit at a certain price, he did so in open competition with the world. So long as there was no inside manipulation of the tenders, every one had an equal chance to become wealthy.

It may be true, as Mr. Ames alleged, that timber limits secured from the government have been worth a good deal more than was paid for them. We do not see how this could very well be avoided. We know of cases where large prices have been paid for timber, which proved of little or no value. There is bound to be an element of chance in all such transactions. In estimating whether the public has suffered unduly, we must make a general estimate. We find that for these 6500 square miles sold by the Government an average of \$81 per square mile was received. The timber thus disposed of is very much the same as in the province of Quebec, where the average price received for sixteen years past is \$81.16 per

square mile. The comparison does not indicate that the Canadian public suffered unduly.

In some respects the system was undoubtedly open to severe criticism. The most important, it seems to us, was in the shortness of time given to allow inspection of a limit offered for sale. But the practice was the same under both governments. One of the last limits sold by the Conservative Government was purchased by Mackenzie and Mann in February, 1896, in which case only fourteen days were given for sending in tenders.

Mr. Ames spoke of the inadequate advertising of intended sales that was done. "In addition to the newspaper notices, a few copies," he said, "were sent to privileged friends." This is quite incorrect. Anyone by forwarding his name and address to the department could receive all notices of such sales.

But what the Saturday News considers the crowning offence of Mr. Ames' address was the fact that he did not tell his audience that this system which he was denouncing was abandoned by the present Minister of the Interior before he commenced his present campaign. Provision has been made by the government for preliminary investigation and survey before the limits are put up for sale, for the holding of sales by auction and for the compulsory establishment of mills. This surely has a very important bearing on the discussion. One would think that Mr. Ames was making a trip throughout the country for the purpose of stirring up public opinion to force the reforms that he suggests from the Government. Why the Government decided on making these changes was stated by Hon. Mr. Oliver at considerable length in the House of Commons on February 1st. Even supposing that they continued the old system longer than they should have, shouldn't Mr. Ames at least tell his hearers that they abandoned it well on to a year ago?

So much for the system itself. We have numerous charges to consider as to the way in which it was administered under the regime of Mr. Sifton. Mr. Ames made no definite charge against any official but pointed out what he considered were highly suspicious circumstances in connection with the various tenders. The inference in every case was that officials of the department were in league with outside parties who were interested in securing timber limits, by which they could be assured of securing what they wanted without having to pay more than they had to.

That suspicion might reasonably arise by granted. It is evident that sufficient precautions were not taken in the department, when Mr. Turriff was commissioner, in connection with the opening of tenders, to insure everyone that a square deal was being given. There was laxity shown and those responsible for it have only themselves to blame if they are placed under suspicion, which would not have been possible if the proper procedure had been followed.

But there is nothing to prove that crooked work was done. Mr. Ames made a great deal out of the fact that more than one cheque was sent in by successful tenderers. But it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that this is a general practice, resorted to by tenderers in order to throw rivals off a possible scent. The latter often learn that a cheque for a certain amount has been accepted at a bank and are thus in a position to know how high or low a tender is. Mr. Burrows showed from the departmental records how men like J. R. Booth of Ottawa, the biggest lumberman in Canada, against whom no suspicion has ever been directed, and many others similarly situated, resorted to this practice.

Comment has also been made on the closeness of different tenders. But other instances were brought to the attention of the House last winter where the tendering was even closer than in the cases towards which Mr. Ames directs suspicion.

Mr. Burrows in his reply to Mr. Ames in May took up his charges one by one. Before the statements made by the latter on Wednesday night are accepted unreservedly, the very complete defence put in by the accused member on that occasion should be read.

A great deal of attention was given to the Imperial Pulp Company by Mr. Ames, who described it as a mysterious corporation, living in a post office box in Winnipeg, but Mr. Burrows, in his place in Parliament, and others in the witness box at the sessions of the public accounts committee, gave quite complete information regarding it. The members include Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and Mr. Burrows, while Mr. R. R. Patterson, who signed its letters, is its secretary. The first page of the report of the secretary of state for 1903 gives the same information regarding the company as it did about every other company incorporated in that year. Mr. Burrows stated the object of the organization in Parliament. It intended to erect a pulp mill at Edmonton. To keep this supplied, timber berths were necessary and it started in to secure them. On later investigation it was, however, decided that till a paper mill could be established in this city, it would not be wise to go on with the pulp mill. So for the meantime it has been abandoned. What is there about all this to justify the manner in which the name of this organization has been bandied about?

We regret that we have not the space at our disposal to consider the details of Mr. Ames' speech more closely. The subject is vastly important and one that the public should have the most complete information in regard to. But we think that you have said enough to show that Mr. Ames' address was not at all fair to those upon whom the administration of this part of our domain has in recent years devolved.

Mr. Joseph Powley, grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, who has been attending the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F. at Denver, has been the guest of his brother, Mr. A. B. Powley, Edmonton, this week.

Mr. A. E. Ludwig, manager of the Acme Company, has returned from a visit to the Eastern states.

## PERSONALIA

Bishop Breynat of Fort Resolution, Green River Lake, has been appointed at the Roman Catholic mission, Elmenton, where he will attend the coming of Bishop Giraud of Lesser Slave Lake, in whose company he will proceed to Rome. Fifteen years ago Bishop Breynat came out from Belgium and has ever since been at work in the far north. Apart from his position which he has in his episcopate, he takes a keen interest in the development of our hinterland. No one is better informed regarding it and few have greater confidence in what the future holds for it.

The Lethbridge Herald reiterates a suggestion that has already been made in this column, that Mr. Charles Mair of that city, whose long acquaintance with the west going back to the early seventies, is coupled with genuine distinction as a literary man, should write a history of the part of Canada lying to the west of the Great Lakes. The work has been attempted by others but by men who possess less ability. The Hon. Mair's qualifications, the Herald says: "Our mention of Mr. Mair is inspired by the reading of his delightful chronicles of a trip to the Mackenzie Basin recently issued. Its title is 'Through the Mackenzie Basin, a narrative of the Athabasca and Peace River expedition of 1899. Its pages bring to the reader intimate acquaintance with the people, the country and conditions in the country from Edmonton a thousand miles north a country that will soon be peopled with agriculturists, for the lands of the Peace River have become recognized as fertile and fitted for grain-growing. Mr. Mair records the information gathered on his voyage and adventure, which is otherwise unillustrated, is valuable to the Canadian citizen, anxious for knowledge about the West. It is to be sincerely hoped that Mr. Mair will not cease his contributions to Canadian bibliography with this book, but will soon give us his reminiscences of life in the Canadian West. It is to be hoped also that he will not be long in writing, for by others of the pioneers of the west, so that in a few years, we will have for the period of the present, as well as future generations, a record of the incidents of the early days of this rapidly developing country. It is worthy of remark that Father Lacome, whose memoirs are greater than any living man, is soon to give to the public his memoirs. It is safe to say they will be highly interesting and valuable historically. The venerable father has labored in the far north as well as on the plains since the fifties and his knowledge of the country and its Indians are possessions which cannot help but provide a volume worthy of a high place in the records of Western history."

One of the most prominent figures among the American invaders of Alberta, a man who gave his name to a town, is about to be one of the large citizens of the province. In the week in the person of Mr. H. L. Frank. He was born fifty-six years ago in Ohio, but came west to Montana, in 1878. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Butte and served two terms, declining a third term. He was a member of the constitutional convention and represented Silver Bow county in the First and Second Montana state legislatures. In 1901 he was a candidate with John MacGuinnis and Walter Cooper for the United States senate. He received all but three or four of the votes necessary to an election, and during a most dramatic scene in the session he pleaded with his followers to cast their votes for Paris Gibson so that the deadlock might be broken. Paris Gibson was elected.

Mr. Frank became interested in the coal fields of Alberta through S. W. Gob, now managing director of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company, who came to Frank and in the early months of 1901, secured the Crow's Nest Pass at the request of Mr. Gob to investigate with a view to investing. He was shown the present property of the Canadian-American company on which there was then only a prospector hole and so pleased with the situation that he decided to buy. Some time later he secured the services of Mr. Gob to purchase the property. He provided the funds with which to begin development operations and the work of making a mine commenced. That was the inception of coal mining in the Pass. The site of the town of Frank was then that time covered with bush. During the summer the site was

(Continued on page 2)

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publication, Howard Street, at all Edmonton  
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trains.

It may also be secured from  
Wilson Bros., Calgary  
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Immaculata Bros., Vermilion

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20

## Personalia.

(Continued from page 1)  
opened and in early fall the town  
was given Mr. Frank, the name of  
your, Mr. Frank organized the Can-  
adian-American company and con-  
tinued at its head as president until  
May of the present year when he  
disposed of his interests in the com-  
pany to the French shareholders  
who are now in control. Probably  
Mr. Frank became his partner to direct  
the Frank Paper, was the slide. Up  
to that time he had always enjoyed  
good health but from the day of the  
slide he was a changed man. He  
seemed to feel the loss of life in  
that terrible catastrophe most  
keenly and could often be heard to  
say that the destruction of property  
was nothing to him, that he would  
willingly have given the rest of his  
fortune if by so doing it would have  
saved the lives of those who per-  
ished.

Sir Augustus Fitzgeorge, K.C.,  
V.O., the third son of R.H. the  
late Duke of Cambridge, and his  
immigrant wife, are now touring  
Canada in company with Mr. and  
Mrs. F. W. Taylor, of London, Eng.  
They are in the Cobalt country and  
are now west after a short tour  
of inspection of the mining indus-  
try there. Sir Augustus was with  
the First Battalion in Canada in  
1865 and afterwards served in  
A.D.C. to Lord Nipper of Magdala  
through his Indian campaign.  
He was a second cousin of the late  
Queen Victoria. Forty years ago he  
brought bear and deer through the  
Cobalt country.

Mr. Richard Grigg, whose report  
to the British Board of Trade on  
Canadian trade conditions excited  
such wide interest last year and who  
was recently appointed permanent  
trade commissioner to Canada, vis-  
ited Edmonton at the first of the  
week.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, the young  
Canadian who is member for York  
in the British House of Commons,  
and who visited Edmonton two years  
ago, is on another trip to the west.  
Since his last visit Mr. Greenwood  
has been appointed a member of the  
committee on foreign affairs and  
party for Great Britain and Ireland,  
being the youngest man to occupy  
a seat on that body, with the single  
exception of Winston Churchill.  
Apart from politics he has been devot-  
ing most of his time to practice in  
Canadian cases before the Judicial  
Committee of the Privy Council,  
having been connected with some of  
the most important cases heard by  
that court during the year.

Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of  
Public Works, returned to Edmonton  
on Tuesday evening from a four  
week tour to the Peace River  
country and as he neared the River  
Crossing, 100 miles from the city,  
found the outfit a pleasant and well  
as profitable one. He returns more  
convinced than ever regarding the  
possibilities of the country which he  
visited. The primary object of the  
journey was to inspect the work  
which his department has been doing  
in that part of the province and to  
learn what its needs for the future  
were.

A despatch from Prince Albert  
under date of Aug. 21 says: "Agnes  
C. Laut, authoress, and Miss Simpson  
arrived in the city yesterday  
from Edmonton. The two are  
making a canoe trip via the North  
Saskatchewan River from Edmonton  
to Norway House. Both ladies  
report a pleasant trip. At the post  
office last night Miss Laut and Rev.  
T. M. Marshall, Baptist minister,  
met. Both were members of the '93  
class at Manitoba university, but  
they had not met since college days.  
The two voyageurs will continue  
their trip tomorrow, and expect to  
run Grand Rapids next Wednesday."

Dr. Montizambert, Dominion  
health officer, paid a visit to Edmonton  
on Friday last. He is returning from  
the coast.

Dr. Braithwaite reached Edmonton  
on Saturday from a two months' trip  
to the Old Country.

Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, a  
well-known Winnipeg minister, preached  
at both services in Queen's  
Avenue Presbyterian Church, Edmonton,  
last Sunday.

## THE SATURDAY NEWS

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## MUSIC AND DRAMA

TWO HARD LUCK STORIES  
OF THEATRES.

Around the Albany, or at the  
Lambs, the Friars, the Greenhouse  
or any of the other theatres  
successes sit in summer in

New York, there is at present a dis-  
cussion as to which one of two  
stories is entitled to precedence in  
the list of hard luck yarns. One of  
these is of English origin, the other  
is American. Here's the English  
entry:

The audience in a certain theatre  
wasn't much larger than the orchestra  
and it wasn't such a large orchestra,  
either. The villain grasped the heroine  
by the wrist and dragged her down stage.

"Are we alone?" he hissed in her  
ear.

"No, not tonight, guv'nor," came  
the reply of the lone occupant of the  
top gallery, "but you will be  
to-morrow night."

Here's the American classic:

In Middle Arkansas the crowning  
catastrophe descended on the little  
group that had been carrying "Lady  
Audley's Secret" into these farther  
parts. The hotel man levied on the  
wits, and the waiter grappled up  
the scenery. Then came the silver  
gleam in the clouds that lowed ed.

Twenty miles away, at Polkville,  
a new opera house had just been  
finished. The Swiss Bell Ringers  
were hired to open it, but one of  
them fell ill in Memphis, and  
the house was given over to nurse  
him. The house had been sold out  
for the opening. Word was received  
that if the bearers of Lady Audley's  
Secret could negotiate the passage  
over from Dyersburg where they  
had been tied up, an audience com-  
posed of the wealth, the elite, and  
the beauty of Dyersburg could admit  
them, also some extra money. Could  
they come? Yes, joyfully could  
they come. The hotel man and the  
transfer man would come too, to col-  
lect their claims.

A train carried them to the junction.  
Then the hired hacks of Polkville  
met the end of the front hack with the  
driver. It was late afternoon of a  
lovely day—a day of promise and  
cheer. At the roadside the happy  
negro and the care free bell weevil  
frolicked amid the growing cotton. A  
splendid glow lit the western sky.  
"Beautiful sunsets you have in  
this section of the country," said  
the heavy to the silent driver beside  
him.

"That there ain't no sunset," said  
the driver. "That's the new op'ry  
house burnin' down."

Mr. Harold Nelson and company  
gave their finished production of  
"A Man's a Man" at the Edmonton  
Operal House, the first of  
the week. Porter J. White's  
"Faust," which has been eagerly  
looked forward to, comes on Friday  
and Saturday.

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X began the day well with  
the beginning of  
the largest sale of fish  
sardines in the world!  
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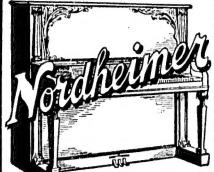
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## BRIDGE WHIST

The Lead Pencil as a Factor in the Game—Abolition of the Long Flowing Sleeves of Society Leaders—Revealing the Broken Suspender Button by the Turn of the Card—Four Years' Apprenticeship for the 1,111 Rules and Penalties.

By GEORGE FITCH in Canadian Colliers

Bridge whist is ordinary whist with a wheel-of-fortune attachment. It is a cross between double-entry book-keeping and roulette, and is played with a deck of cards, an adding machine, and a promissory note. It is listed as a game, but generally varies between a vice and a life-or-death.

Bridge whist can easily be explained to any one who knows all about ordinary whist, compound fractions, Robert's rules of order, wireless telegraphy, mind-reading, and silent signals. The rules of ordinary whist prevail as far as they go, but in order to make the game appear more like real gambling, it is given a different value in the scoring. Each trick over six when spades are trumps counts two pennies or automobiles, depending upon the location of the game. Clubs count four, diamonds six, and hearts eight. It is also possible to cut out trumps altogether by simple mechanism, in which case each trick counts twelve.

Then in order to add a Wall Street twist to the game, the value of the tricks are doubled or quadrupled by any one with a taste for plunging; and in order to complicate matters still further, so that the experienced player may get her just dues from the beginner, each court card is permitted at times to break into the score with a count of its own.

The explanation of the last feature of the game. After a hand has been played, and the winner's extra tricks have been multiplied by 2, 4, 6, 12, 24, 48, or 96, according to the value of the trumps and the intensity of the proceedings, the losers appropriate the profit and do a little harvesting of their own. If they have held a majority of cards in the trump suit, they may count themselves twice the value of the trump suit. If they have held four court cards, they get four times the value of the trump, and if they have held five, they get five times its value. That ought to be enough, but it isn't. To show that the game was invented by a brainiac, the dealer is permitted to hold four court cards in one hand to count yourself eight times the value of the trump, while five court cards in one hand gives you ten times the trump's value.

Thus it will readily be seen that, while the winners of a hand in bridge may end up to a total of two points by skill, the losers may make ten times that much, simply by starting with a royal family. This makes it evident, without explanation, that the game was invented in England.

The fascination of bridge lies partly in the fact that the game continues to be interesting "long after the last card has been played. The participants generally play a rubber of ten hands, and then spend the rest of the evening playing in simple addition, to find out who won. Tonight they will find out who won last night's game, but they will not find out who won tonight's game until some one remembers to bring home another tablet of scratch paper.

COUNTING THEM OUT WITH THE LEAD PENCIL.

The varying values in bridge account for its peculiar qualities and its skill in breaking up families. The lead pencil is forced into elbowing its way through the thinnest of the most brilliant playing. The winners may, by the most magnificent and superscenicating whist, manage to draw out a trick in the face of great odds and win a rubber. Yet, at the end of the game, the losers may excuse themselves, and, after half an hour's play, will be the winners, demonstrating that the winners are them anywhere from thirty cents to a month's house rent, simply because the losers were skilful enough to hold the honor cards that were dealt them.

Thus, as in pugilism, the strong point in bridge whist lies in countering your opponent's play with your own, and more know-how ways of doing it, too. When your opponent has made the trump, you may decide that you have the requisite seven tricks in your hand. If you are a sport, you will then "double"—that is, double the amount which the extra trick will win. If your opponents are present, however, and they will "double back," thus quadrupling the values. You are then likely, after a hasty mental inventory of your securities, to double once more, thus multiplying the trick by eight, after which the game will proceed with clenched teeth, each trick lost meaning another loss.

Bridge has become immensely popular in society circles for several reasons. First, it is a game it does not pay with the necessity for conversion, thus putting the rich and the intelligent on an equality. In the second place, it provides a polite and comparatively painless method of distributing wealth, into which the Socialist would do well to look. In the third place, a good knowledge of bridge gives the player an unlimited facility for showing contempt, haughty disdain, amused contempt, and other expressions which distinguish the real things from the bargain counter brigade.

As a rule, a special costume is prescribed for bridge players. In London, however, women are surprised to find the girls playing the game in short sleeves. Formerly, when long sleeves were the style, it was found in certain circles that when a society leader's hand was very poor she generally

managed to sweep a few cards off the table with her voluminous cuffs, thus mixing up the game and putting the auditor under a great disadvantage. Long flowing sleeves were popular many years ago, but for a different reason. Whereas the London sleeves got the cards off the table the Nevada sleeves got them on to the table. The former was harder on the reputation, but the latter was more detrimental to health.

### THE RULES OF BRIDGE FOR BLOOD.

There are two kinds of bridge whist: bridge for money and bridge for blood. The rules of play in the former are comparatively simple, but in the latter there are as many rules as there are in golf when it is being played by two Scotchmen. In a game for blood where each player is counting on paying grocery bills if the right card is turned nothing is left to chance. The cards are all clamped tightly down, and the only words allowed during play are prescribed by the rules. This is necessary, owing to the great chance for signaling between partners. A mild and inoffensive word, like "pushaw," may mean only indication to the opposition, while to your partner it may mean: "Lead diamonds" or "divide the suits, and play later." In the highest circles where bridge is played with the passion of the true artist, a wink or a sneeze may be as serious to the winner's or sneezer's reputation as a five nec is in another and popular card game.

As a celebrated authority on bridge has remarked, perfection in the game is accomplished slowly and after long effort. One may learn the political game in a year, and in the course of a few years may perfect himself in astronomy, Sanskrit, biology, and bridge building. Perfection in bridge, however, is not so easy a matter. It requires not only a knowledge of 1,111 rules, but the methods of settling large debts on a small income, but it calls for great skill in deduction and mind-reading. The accomplished player is supposed to read by the play of a card not only the intention of the player but the hand which he holds. Naturally, only long practice will enable you to know when to play and when not to play. If you hold a hand which has put a threepenny club on your age of clubs she holds four more clubs, is short on spades will take the second trick in diamonds she wears, and has a hole in the heel of her left stocking. Yet this is child's play to the accomplished bridge player.

Before the beginner attempts to play he should devote a long time to the study of the game. The first year should be devoted to learning the rules and penalties, the conversation of the game, and the meaning of such mysteries as "chienée," "cross ruffing," "eldest hand," "established suit," "guarded honors," "dummy," "grand slam," "little slams," "Yaucher," "singleton," and the other 99 terms which are used to fog up the game for the beginner and make him easy meat.

At the end of the first year the novice should have acquired such a vocabulary that the ordinary citizen will be able to understand only one word in seven of his bridge conversation.

### THE ART OF CARD-TALK.

The second year should be spent in the study of bridge from the standpoint of mathematics, telepathy, psychology, and logic. At the end of the year the student should be able to know the results which will follow from leading a seven of diamonds in the last game of a rubber in an established suit against the dealer in the dark of the moon. He should also be able to diagnose his opponent's hand as well as it will play, and when the dealer discards a weak spade on a high heart, on the defensive during the third hand with the score 10 to 8 against him and the thermometer at 78 degrees Fahrenheit, that he is holding protected honors, will lead through if he gets a chance, and assume a moment of suspense, except when he has a suspender button in the rear of his wardrobe. There are 17,876,432 combinations of this sort in bridge, and the good player knows all of them.

The third year should be devoted to the reading and translating of signs. Bridge abounds in signs, which are permissible and, if used, are expected to be used. The student is asked to lead from the cards your partner lends whether she expects you to trump, to discard, to lead from your strong suit, or to have a convolution and delay the game until the trump is forgotten. You tell your partner, after you have played, what means "chump." When she shrugs her shoulders she means "idiot." When she glares pleasantly she means: "Why didn't you return my lead?" When she smiles politely while gritting her teeth she means: "Why did I play that hand?"

It is not pleasant to begin to understand these signs, but it is useful, for as soon as the student has learned all the plays he will not be content until he can use these signs himself.

The fourth or senior year he can be sent profitably on the fine points of the game, to help the novice feel happy and contented when he is losing \$5 a minute; now quarreled with a lady in a gentle- (Continued on page 4)

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15 pair Youth's Canvas Oxford, sizes 11 to 18. - - - Reg. \$1.25 for \$0.90 a pair.	15 pair Youth's Canvas Oxford, sizes 11 to 18. - - - Reg. \$1.25 for \$0.90 a pair.
See the Crawford Shoe for Men in our central window.	See the Crawford Shoe for Men in our central window.

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## A Miracle in Wheat

New Riches from Alaska for the Farmer  
By OSCAR F. G. DAY IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

When the United States paid eighty millions for the Territory of Alaska, it was to the fur the purchaser looked for a return on the investment. When gold began to pour in from that great country the investment was pronounced good. But not in gold alone was Alaska destined to repay those early statesmen for their real estate speculation. Years after the yellow metal was discovered, there came an aged farmer to that far northland, and took back to the States the basis for wealth to his country by the side of which the gold from the hills and icy river-beds should pale into significance.

It was in 1903 that Abraham Adams, a native of Kentucky, who had gone with the "star of Empire" to the great West to farm it, was taken with a desire to try his fortunes in Alaska. Leaving his ranch in northern Idaho, he made a trip to the land of promise and of gold, but nothing came of his attempts at discovery. Turning his attention then to exploring, he drifted along the coast of eastern Alaska, where the Japan current flows near the shore and makes of the land from coast to mountain eternal spring. Many miles he explored, investigating the possibilities of that country for future farming and grazing, preparing himself for a report to the farmers of his community.

He found many beautiful bays, splendid beaches, sweeps of timber, and meadows heavy with juicy grasses. Here and there were traces of gold, but nothing of promising quantity, and then he chanced upon a surprising discovery. Lodged in a nook under protecting rock, sheltered from the winds, was a little familiar patch. Interested at once, he investigated and found here a patch of wheat was growing, far from any living human that could have planted it. On hands and knees he pulled away the matted straws. Yes, it was certainly wheat that was just ripening. The explorer sought among the thick stems for some heads, but the wild game had been before him, and he was just about to give up when he discovered a head of wheat almost intact. A gigantic head it was! Fully four inches long with its rough bearding, and broad in proportion.

Pulling the head carefully away, the old man brought it back with him to his ranch at Juliniette, Idaho. Not a word did he say to his neighbors of his find. Whether it was wild wheat or not he could not say. Perhaps, some wild bird had filled its crop with the grains in an unknown reign, where it grew native, and coming to Alaska deposited the seed in a fertile spot. And yet it was only curiosity that moved Abraham Adams. He never dreamed of his find being of any value except as an experiment for his own pleasure.

In the fall of 1904 Mr. Adams planted his head of Alaska wheat on high and all-too-dry land the natural soil of Idaho. It grew rapidly when the spring opened its founts, and in the summer he had seven pounds of wheat from this one head. That was startling. He hardly dared tell a farmer of it. He examined the kernel. Four time as large as ordinary wheat, and in color instead of the homely brownish gray of wheat of commerce—the prettiest cream color without a dark spot. Seven pounds of wheat from one head, and the finest-looking wheat mortal had ever seen! Abraham Adams began to dream! <sup>342</sup>

Having tested the grain as winter wheat, Mr. Adams saved his seven pounds to try as spring wheat, and in 1906 he planted the whole seven pounds. Sturdily it grew, and when it was harvested he weighed in 1515 pounds. His Alaska find had broken the world's record for wheat yield! More than two hundred and twenty bushels to the acre was the ratio of yield, and that without any special petting or manipulation. With the world's average yield 12.7 bushels to the acre, and a fair yield for exceptional land of twenty bushels, here was the prospect of a miracle; a revolution in the wheat industry of the world. But still there was something that might dash every hope of

a wheat miracle. Was this Alaska wheat of good quality? Would it make good bread?

With this last idea in mind the experimenting farmer carried a small quantity of his wheat to the Idaho experimental station at Moscow. He knew he had a wheat that yielded just my belief. He had something marvellous in a wheat that yielded equally as well planted winter or spring. Did he have a good wheat? The chemists and experts at the station tested it and pronounced it a good quality of hard wheat. Hard wheat! That was sufficient. But Adams knew he must have patience for another year.

In the fall of 1906 the 1515 pounds were planted in fields by the side of the famous Blue Stem and Club wheat grown in that section. Watching their comparative growth, Mr. Adams picked on the same day green heads of Club wheat and green heads of his Club wheat, the latter so many times larger than the ordinary wheat that the Club wheat seemed hardly started. The farmer was jubilant. Then Nature took a hand, and hailstorms of the worst kind came, beating down the ordinary wheat until it was not fit to harvest. The farmer, disheartened, went out to his Alaska wheat fields and saw that the sturdy stems had partly withstood the storms, and he finally harvested 53,000 pounds of seed.

Now was the time to make his first test. He had enough for a test from winter grown. Taking this to the experimental station, he soon received a report which made him for the first time sure that he had something worth giving to the public. The station chemist wrote: "The kernels from the fall-sown wheat were plump and sound and doubtless will grade No. 1. Judging from the chemical and physical condition of this sample, it will probably take rank with the best grade of Blue Stem for flour."

"The sample grown from spring-sown wheat showed by chemical analysis a somewhat higher protein content (this being an indication of its probable strength for bread-making purposes). I am inclined to think that the wheat that you have here is the equal, if not the superior, of our Blue Stem for flour-making purposes. I should like to make a mill test whenever you can send me a sufficient quantity for that purpose."

These are the facts about the wonderful wheat of which the world will soon be talking. Farmers do not believe it; but those who have travelled to see it do believe it. Mr. Adams had his fields surveyed and has absolute proof of the yield from each field. He has tried his wheat in other lands, and in some places it did better than in Idaho. Alabama raised wheat from it with leaves seven-eighths of an inch broad, growing like cornstalks.

As a last test, Mr. Adams sent single heads of wheat to other parts of the country where he had men he could trust to plant and ascertain the result. Reports are just coming to him, and he finds that in other States his Alaska wheat does better than on its home soil. In Alabama a head was planted December 31, was up January 30, whilst April 1, with leaves seven-eighths of an inch broad, and July 7 was harvested. It showed to be hard wheat of a fine quality, and the one head yielded the same as the first head planted in Idaho.

Under ordinary soil conditions the new wheat will yield two hundred bushels to the acre, under extra conditions above that.

What will be the outcome? Had all America had Alaska wheat to seed this year, the American crop alone would have been five billion bushels. Does that not mean a revolution in the wheat industry? Will the feed of the poor become so cheap that there will be no famines? Or will farm property rise in value with the capacity for the yield. All this is conjecture, but these things are certain:

The wheat Alaska has given us

will withstand heat if not too heavy. It will withstand frost.

It grows hard wheat from fall sowing.

It yields up to 222 bushels to the acre.

It will grade up to No. 1 hard.

It will turn the vast areas in Mis-

souri and the South and in the far

West into hard-wheat areas.

And, last and best of all, it will bring back wheat-raising to the worn-out farms of the East where, with wheat-yields two hundred bushels to the acre, farmers can afford to use manures and chemicals, and make a profit.

If all America could seed with the new wheat it would, at only fifty cents a bushel, add nearly two and a half billions of dollars to the wealth of the farmers every year.

## BRIDGE WHIST

(Continued from page 3)

mannish manner, how to quote Rule 39 to an opponent in such a manner as to make him feel that when it comes to playing bridge your game is the cunilevel variety, while his is only a culvert. This is also a fine year in which to learn how to play \$7,500 worth of bridge a year on a \$5,000 salary and come out even better.

With his education thus finished, the beginner need have no hesitation in entering the most refined and exclusive circles, and mingling freely with the best players without leaving his watch at home. Knowing bridge, he will need to know neither conversation nor manners. In a good still game there is no time for either.

A FEW HELPFUL DEFINITIONS. These few remarks would not be complete without some definitions of bridge terms which will be found both useful and necessary. The following are the most important:

"Dummy": The leader's partner:

"To Ruff": To trump.

"To Lead": To make your partner cross by trumping.

"Grand Slam": To show temper in putting down a card.

"Revoke": A riot signal, produced by refusing to follow suit when you have it.

"Finesse": To economize in spots when taking a trick.

"Pass it over": During the game, to allow your partner to name the trump. After the game, to settle up.

"Eldest Hand": The hand which is dealt first.

"Old Hand": The player who comes out ahead.

"Love": All. Something which happens at the beginning of a game and never again.

"Odd Trick": To play something of which your partner does not approve.

"Points": What you make money on, or the same as in Wall Street.

## Lord Roberts' Advice.

In one of the few speeches which Lord Roberts' health allowed him to deliver in Canada, that at Ottawa, the distinguished soldier gave some advice to Canadians which should start them thinking:

"In my judgment it is absolutely essential, even at the present day, for the British Empire, of which Canada is a whole and vital portion, should be prepared to take their share in its defence in times of danger. The training, should I think, commence with the boys, and be systematically carried out between the ages of ten and eighteen. I am delighted to learn from Sir Pitt Rivers that a beginning of such a system has already been made in Nova Scotia, and I trust that this example will speedily be followed by all the other Provinces, for I am convinced that the results of such training, the habits of order, obedience and punctuality, which the boys will be taught, will be of great value in fitting them to all the emergencies of civil life. I believe myself that the advantages of such a training would be so manifest that public opinion would soon reach the point where it would demand that all able-bodied men on attaining the age of eighteen, should complete their training in the army, and that they should take a part in the defence of the country, should their services ever be needed. This would be an easy matter and interfere very little with their civil avocations after the thorough training they had undergone in boyhood, and the discipline and self-control that would be implanted in them would be of inestimable value, whatever the individual's career might be."

"There is another point about which I would like to say a word. I notice that your people take great interest in athletics. I am a firm believer in a true spirit and in moderation. In this the young Canadians will always remember that in athletics, as in all other relations of life, they must "play the game" in the truest sense of that term. They must play for the sake of the game, preferring to lose it fairly and squarely than to win it unfairly. They must be ready not to revenge their opponents every fair advantage, and they must be prepared to lose with good temper and to win without boasting. I am greatly

pleased to learn that rifle shooting is making rapid strides here, and that large numbers of rifle clubs have been formed within the last few years.

They cannot be too strongly en-

couraged. It has been a great satis-

faction to me to find that your rifle

range here in Ottawa is second only,

in my judgment, to that at Bisley,

Canada, as I have said, has many

special advantages. One of the

greatest of these, I am inclined to

think, is the stern winter which

prevails in Canada, which

encourages the British and

the Canadian, about which

so much has been written.

The very vigor of the winter insures

that Canadians shall have the strength

of a northern race, and attracts to this

country the hardest people of the

old world. Then the business

energy which characterized the

British and the refinement for

which the French are so famous,

qualities which have done much to

make these two nations great and

prosperous, are the natural heri-

to of the people of Canada, and so

long as Canada continues to cultivate

these qualities she is bound to be

an only a great country, but to be

take a leading part in the future

of the British Empire."

## The University of Alberta

STRATHCONA, - ALTA.

Classes open Sept. 23, 1908

Courses offered leading to B.A. and

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Four scholarships of \$100 each open

for competition at the Matriculation Examinations in September.

For particulars write the President of the University, Strathcona, Alta.

## The Greatest Sale of the Season

Everything to go below cost.

Large stock and excellent assortment of Trimmed Hats to choose from.

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The Toronto Millinery Store

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Next door East of Hudson's Bay Stores

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DEPARTMENTAL STORES

Special Sale of

## Deadmon's Pure Honey

for one week only beginning

Saturday, August 22nd, 1908

1 lb. Jars Honey, 15c 1 lb. Jars Honey 25c

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CONSISTING OF

1 quart Black Ink 1 pint Mucilage

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1 Ink Stand

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**\$61.70**

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In connection with the Toronto Exhibition

## via The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Tickets on sale August 21st to September 3rd, good

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Routes via the Great Lakes at slightly higher rate.

## TWO DAILY TRAINS

Through sleeping cars, tourist and standard.

## TRAVEL VIA THE OLD RELIABLE

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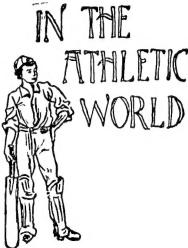
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Your Savings Account  
is solicited.  
G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK  
Manager



The weekly sporting letter received from London by the Saturday News says in part:

"Since the Marathon race, we have heard a good deal re the value of certain foods, drinks and drugs as stimulants to aid athletes. What has created most discussion, is the report that the English and Australian (Gardiner) have improved on their records (in private trials) after inhaling oxygen gas. That this acts as a great stimulant to the heart is, of course, well understood, and an injection of strychnine has much the same effect. That it might spur a man on for a great race is also conceivable, no doubt hundreds of us would gladly avail themselves of such help for an important event. There is another side to the matter, however. Continually taking oxygen gas must harm one, for it really forces the heart to an unnatural effort. Apart from this, an athlete should depend on his own powers and any artificial aid is to be deprecated. It would be very unfair if half the competitors in a race could use gas, and thereby be better equipped for the task than the rest of the runners. The matter is one that is sure to attract further attention and our officials and the press ought to do all they possibly can to impress the public, using anything that may be termed artificial aid. We want to keep our sport as natural as possible, so that it is a case of 'the best man to win' and not the one who can discover and use the best stimulant."

How great effect the mind has on an athletic performance is only partly understood. During the time the late Clancy Harburtton was so successful in his athletic work, he used to give them a spin of a mysterious black battle with extraordinary results. He always made a great mystery over the bottle and its contents, and thousands of people really believed it contained some patent drug. "Clappy" was a great trainer and well understood the value of confidence and the faith his charges had in the "black bottle" led to many wins, but it can be taken for granted that the "drug" administered was no stronger than water. The writer knows of another instance when a fourth rate runner was improved many yards by taking some medicine from a Spanish (administered as a joke) and which were composed of an extraordinary mixture, but this is another story.

"Unless something very unforeseen happens, Yorkshire will win the county championship. This was made more probable by the easy victory of Surrey over Middlesex and the unexpected success of Hampshire over Kent, the beaten sides only having previously lost a match each.

The defeat of Kent was a sensation and the finish at Canterbury created no end of excitement.

The Hants men commenced their second innings faced with the task of getting 256 runs and when in need of 20 runs, had 29 minutes

left and had not even indicated anything like a near thing.

Victory for Kent appeared certain when the last Hants batsman came in and 51 runs were still required.

The runs gradually mounted up, however, and then it commenced to dawn on everyone that Kent were struggling and when 20 runs were faced the critical situation began.

Victory for Kent was intense. Trenholme only got over at the ninth

feet on his third trial. The results in detail were:

Five miles: J. F. Fitzgerald, Y.L.A.A., Edmonton, Time, 29 minutes

One mile: J. F. Fitzgerald, Y.L.A.A., Edmonton, Time, 4 minutes 35-3 seconds

Two hundred and twenty yards: Eric McLean, Strathcona, Time, 24 seconds

Two hundred and twenty yards: G. A. Tremblay, Edmonton, Height, 5 feet 3 inches

Pole vault: G. A. Tremblay, Edmonton, Height, 9 feet

Running high jump: J. H. Newman, Edmonton, Height, 5 feet

Running broad jump: J. E. Carmichael, Strathcona, Distance, 19 feet

Shot put (16 lbs.): N. McLean, Edmonton, Caledonians, Distance, 38 feet 8 1/2 inches

Running hop, step, and jump: J. E. Carmichael, Strathcona, Distance, 42 feet 3 inches

Throwing baseball: F. E. Purdy, Strathcona, Distance, 99 yards 2 feet

Kicking football: J. E. Carmichael, Strathcona, Distance, 135 feet 2 inches

JUNIOR CHAMPIONS.

Half mile: W. G. Morris, Chipman, Time, 2 minutes 25.5 seconds.

Fifty yards: F. C. Cumb, Strathcona, Time, 6.25 seconds.

One hundred yards: H. Newman, Strathcona, Time, 11.3-5 seconds.

by pitting it against his physique and accomplish astonishing results, but what are they compared, for instance with the Oriental fakir, who holds up his arm until it is shrivelled? Yet we of the Occident do not admire or imitate the fakir. Give a true spirit of sport in the contests, and the contests, chief of which must always be the inspiring of each man to do with all his might, entirely irrespective of what others may be achieving. Doing with all one's might may also be translated into striving with all one's mind, but overdoing is a sign of lack of balance. The fakir, however, by booting the other fellow takes complete hold of one, the obsession being to drive out the true spirit of sport which may have in it, indeed, the desire to excel, but nothing of the craving either to boast or to humiliate.

Educators and physicians are pointing out today as never before that the best physical physique is not to have a wonderful record-breakers or muscle-bound giants, and that developments to the sound must be the result of gradual and pleasurable exercise. It must be all round mental and physical, and not 'spots' not that kind obtained by pushing one's body through exercises which are sometimes not even out the inspiration of pleasure of accomplishment. Possibly the ideal of the future will be as magnificent as the savage and as gentle as a saint, a combination of the qualities of the lion and the lamb but such a consummation will not be reached by probably striving world leading specimens, but accompanied by world heating ethics, and it is in the clash of ideals at such cosmopolitan meetings as the Olympian recently held in London that better ideals may be born. We yield to no one in pride in the achievements of our remarkable athletes, those who defeated the English in what hitherto been their stronghold—the long distance runs. But we shall take even greater pride in their records if we may feel that they are bringing back with them higher and better athletic ideals, with corresponding regrets for the unfortunate misunderstandings and bickerings.

When the old question of amateurism and professionalism in sport is debated, we always hear it said that while the former is better, looking at the matter purely from the standpoint of the competitors, you have to have professionals if you are going to provide anything that is a credit to the sport to come out and go.

The recently closed Amateur Athletic Association proposes to show that this is not the case. As to the success of the initial demonstration at the Edmonton exhibition grounds last Monday there can be no question. It was the finest afternoon of genuine sport seen in Edmonton in the course of several years' residence here.

And I think that my feelings were shared by the vast majority of those in the grand stand. The entries were numerous and the contests were all keen. To most people it was a revelation that, in this part of the province, from which the competition was drawn, we had so many athletes who could hold their own in the fisted company. Particularly fine were the performances of the juniors. New and Crumb should travel a long distance in the world of athletics.

In the distance runs, Fitzgerald, who was to the Olympic games with the Canadian team, had 29 minutes 4 seconds, practically the same as his own way.

His time in the mile showed his class. In the sprints Eric McLean of Strathcona, ran away from the others both in his own heat and in the finals. From a spectator's standpoint the best event was the pole vault. As the bar went up, and the vaults were made, the excitement was intense. Trenholme only got over at the ninth feet on his third trial. The results in detail were:

Five miles: J. F. Fitzgerald, Y.L.A.A., Edmonton, Time, 29 minutes

One mile: J. F. Fitzgerald, Y.L.A.A., Edmonton, Time, 4 minutes 45.3 seconds

Two hundred and twenty yards: Eric McLean, Strathcona, Time, 24 seconds

Two hundred and twenty yards: G. A. Tremblay, Edmonton, Height, 5 feet 3 inches

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Running hop, step, and jump: J. E. Carmichael, Strathcona, Distance, 42 feet 3 inches

Throwing baseball: F. E. Purdy, Strathcona, Distance, 99 yards 2 feet

Kicking football: J. E. Carmichael, Strathcona, Distance, 135 feet 2 inches

JUNIOR CHAMPIONS.

Half mile: W. G. Morris, Chipman, Time, 2 minutes 25.5 seconds.

Fifty yards: F. C. Cumb, Strathcona, Time, 6.25 seconds.

One hundred yards: H. Newman, Strathcona, Time, 11.3-5 seconds.

by pitting it against his physique and accomplish astonishing results, but what are they compared, for instance with the Oriental fakir, who holds up his arm until it is shrivelled? Yet we of the Occident do not admire or imitate the fakir. Give a true spirit of sport in the contests, and the contests, chief of which must always be the inspiring of each man to do with all his might, entirely irrespective of what others may be achieving. Doing with all one's might may also be translated into striving with all one's mind, but overdoing is a sign of lack of balance. The fakir, however, by booting the other fellow takes complete hold of one, the obsession being to drive out the true spirit of sport which may have in it, indeed, the desire to excel, but nothing of the craving either to boast or to humiliate.

The score by points was: J. E. Carmichael, Strathcona, winner 17 points.

E. McLean, Strathcona, 12; J. F. Fitzgerald, Y.L.A.A., 10; W. May, Lloydminster, 5; T. Campbell, Y.M.C.A., 4; E. Druckenmiller, 6; A. T. Trebil, Y.M.C.A., 8; H. L. Salmon, Strathcona, 3; W. McDiarmid, Y.L.A.A., 2; J. H. Wallace, Y.M.C.A., 5; M. McDonald, 1; W. Horner, Strathcona, 1; F. E. Purdy, Strathcona, 5; Deacon White, Y.L.A.A., 3; S. A. Bentley, 3; D. Fraser, Y.M.C.A., 3; E. G. Williams, Y.M.C.A., 1; J. E. Bagley, Y.M.C.A., 1; R. F. Shattock, 1.

A. J. Juniper, H. Newman, Strathcona, 2; F. Crum, Strathcona, 8; G. K. Barber, Strathcona, 8; A. Carmichael, Strathcona, 8; R. McDiarmid, Y.M.C.A., 3; Hawe, Red Deer, 2; F. Townsend, Y.M.C.A., 1 1/2; F. McLeod, Y.M.C.A., 1 1/2; W. G. Muir, Chipman, 5; M. Henry, Y.M.C.A., 3; J. Bill, Y.M.C.A., 1.

Art Burn, Alberta's representative in the Marathon, has arrived in Eastern Canada. In the course of an interview he attributed his collapse not so much to the heat as to some wine which was handed to him on the road. Art had a little time on the morning of the race and while sitting in a car with Cotter, Longbotham and Simpson, some one ran out from the roadside and offered him a drink. Burn was thirsty and hungry at the time and without paying much attention to what the glass contained, drained it. His tongue was swollen at the time and any drink he had after a mile and a half took sick at the stomach. Then the heat became intense and he knew it was all off. Burn kept it up and left many of the Marathon runners behind him.

"I think I would have been right in the front rank had I not taken that wine," said Art. "I don't know who gave it to me. I only know that I was thirsty at the moment and that I was glad of something to ease my throat and mouth."

Most people have been inclined to think that Burn's failure to make a good showing was due simply to the fact that he was not used to the heat and long enough before the race to get acclimated. In any case, it is certain that, if he had been running in anything like form he would have done much better.

The New York Giants are at last here to stay, and it looks as though they would be champions once more. Some wonderful baseball is being played in the big leagues this year. The game on Saturday at Pittsburgh when the home club defeated Brooklyn by scoring a single run in the seven-tenth innings, the first and only run scored all afternoon, will undoubtedly go down in history.

On Friday evening last at Wetaskiwin, the home club defeated Edmonton in a Twilight League game by 5-4. Vining was in the box for the losers and Smith for the winners.

Last week at Calgary the first entry in the baseball circuit was registered, when, playing against Blackhead, Daniel put together no less than 155 runs. He gave one chance and a hard one at 150. The performance was most meritorious and gives a person more confidence in the game.

Going to the show, the following is an Alleged slogan from another province or even against one from Australia or the Motherland. Calgary's score in its one innings was 331, Stephens making 42 and Adams 48. Barthoud was retired for 47 and 33,

COVER POINT.

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